Understanding Translations

The Strong's Concordance is an index to every word found in the Bible. It shows which Hebrew or Greek word is translated for every occurrence of every English word—giving easy, instant access to the original biblical languages. It lists the references of the verses where they occur, and a piece of each sentence where the word occurs. It's meant to give non-Bible scholars access to a complete index to the Bible. It is arranged in alphabetical order and shows the location of each word in Scripture, supplying several words of the context in which each word is found.
The Strong's Concordance should help to have a greater depth of understanding and taking the Word to the next level which is in the spiritual sense.
There should be research on the readers part to check out the verses and apply that new found knowledge to one's own conscious self in his own truths.

Original Biblical Manuscripts were written in the Greek, Hebrew, and Aramaic. First translations were into Latin. This first translation was by John Wycliffe in the fifteenth century.
The translation of the Bible into English was in the Reformation period in the 15th-16th century. Before this time, the use of the Bible in the West was forbidden in any language other than Latin.
William Tyndale in 1523 was the first translation of the Bible into English from the original languages, Hebrew and Greek.
Translating Ancient text into English being difficult enough, consideration has to be given to the simple understanding of what is being said and translated. The Bible was written on different understanding levels. Therefore, other then a literal translation, there is understanding on higher spiritual levels.

Examples showing differences in translations for the words; created, faith, foundation, fear, and perfect;

Created

Gen 1:27 So God **created** man in his own image, in the image of God **created** he him; male and female created he them.

*The word **created** in the Hebrew Text;*

*The Hebrew definition is; H1254 בָּרָא A primitive root; (absolutely) **to create**; (qualified) **to cut down** (a wood), select, feed (as formative processes).*

The same word in the Hebrew created is found in Isaiah 45:7;

Isaiah 45:7 I form the light, and **create darkness**: I make peace, and **create evil**: I the LORD do all these things.

These two verses are a great example of a translation or better said, understanding what is being said. Both can be seen as create to mean create, but if one believes God is pure love and nothing but love, create in Isaiah would mean the "cut down" darkness, not to establish darkness. The following is very interesting.

Genesis 1:1 states; In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth." In Genesis 1:2 we see there is an earth without form, and void; and darkness was upon the face of the waters.
Create from God's perspective is all good. God "created" the darkness, but did not form it. Humankind "formed" or created evil or God would have created and formed it just as He did with humankind.
Darkness was established from the creation of the earth and was separated when God began His "Let there be" verses. The darkness did not "become," until light created a division. There is an existence of an earth prior to God's "Let there be" verses. This study addesses that issue with the Fall Of Satan in Chapter 2.

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Faith

Mat 8:10 states; When Jesus heard *it,* he marvelled, and said to them that followed, Verily I say unto you, **I have not found so great faith,** no, not in Israel.

Faith in this verse means;
G4102 πίστις From G3982; ***persuasion, that is, credence; moral conviction (of religious truth, or the truthfulness of God or a religious teacher), especially reliance upon Christ for salvation****; abstractly constancy in such profession; by extension the system of religious (Gospel) truth itself.*

Where faith in Mat 8:26 states; And he saith unto them, Why are ye fearful, **O ye of little faith**? Then he arose, and rebuked the winds and the sea; and there was a great calm.

Faith in Mat 8:26 is; G3640 ὀλιγόπιστος From G3641 and G4102; ***incredulous, that is, lacking confidence (in Christ)****: - of little faith.*

Matthew 8:10 then is to be understood as not having moral conviction of a religious truth and in Matthew 8:26, having the lack of confidence in Christ.

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Foundation

The Word FOUNDATION has 2 basic differences that can give different meaning and can be referenced to other scriptures to gain a greater understanding to its original meaning.

Mat 13:35 That it might be fulfilled which was spoken by the prophet, saying, I will open my mouth in parables; **I will utter things which have been kept secret from the foundation of the world.**

G2602 καταβολή katabolē kat-ab-ol-ay' From G2598; ***a deposition, that is, founding; figuratively conception****: - conceive, foundation.*
G2598 καταβάλλω kataballō kat-ab-al'-lo From G2596 and G906; ***to throw down: - cast down****, lay.*

This is interesting in that there was a conception-founding from an overthrow and a casting down.

Rev 12:9 And the great dragon was cast out, that old serpent, called the Devil, and Satan, which deceiveth the whole world: **he was cast out into the earth, and his angels were cast out with him.**

Here we have the words "cast out" from the Greek 906 meaning to throw. In Revelations 12:7-9 and Ezek 28:1-28.

The other definition of foundation found in the following verses;

Luke 14:29 Lest haply, after he hath **laid the foundation**, and is not able to finish it, all that behold it begin to mock him,

Additional foundation related verses; (Luke 6:48-49, Luke 14:28, Acts 16:26, Romans 15:20, 1Co 3:10-12, Eph 2:20, 1Ti 6:19, 2Ti 2:19, Heb 6:1, Heb 11:10, Rev 21:14, Rev 21:19)

Foundation in the Greek;

*G2310 θεμέλιος themelios them-el'-ee-os From a derivative of G5087; something put down, that is, **a substruction (of a building**, etc.), (literally or figuratively): - foundation.*

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***Fear** is another example;*

Mat 10:28 And **fear** not them which kill the body, but are not able to kill the soul: but rather **fear** him which is able to destroy both soul and body in hell.

Luke 1:50 And his mercy is on them that **fear** him from generation to generation.

*G5399 φοβέω From G5401; to frighten, that is, (passively) to be alarmed; **by analogy to be in awe of, that is, revere**, reverence. G5401 φόβος phobos fob'-os From a primary φέβομαι phebomai (to be put in fear); alarm or fright.*

The English translation of the word fear in many scriptures seems to instill the definition of something to be frightened of. The fear of God. What does not make sense is the way God has set up His Creation, fear has absolutely no place in the understanding of fear being a scare tactic. Why would God that wants his children to freely love Him wish to instill fear? Where is freedom in life if fear is instilled?

If we look at the definition and see by anology to be in awe of, or to revere, have reverence, wouldn't that be a closer understanding in what is really being said?

(This definition of fear is mentioned in the bible 93 times.)

Then In; Mark 4:40, And he said unto them, Why are ye so **fearful**? how is it that ye have no faith?

*Here we have fearful meaning; G1169 δειλός From δέος deos (dread); **timid, that is, (by implication) faithless.***

Fearful here meaning they are faithless which actually makes more sense. Certainly the apostles were not afraid or feared our Lord.

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Sin

Another example that misleads a deeper truer undestanding is the word sin.

John 8:11 She said, No man, Lord. And Jesus said unto her, Neither do I condemn thee: go, and **sin** no more.

SIN; G264 ἁμαρτάνω hamartanō ham-ar-tan'-o Perhaps from G1 (as a negative particle) and the base of G3313; ***properly to miss the mark*** *(and so not share in the prize), that is, (figuratively)* ***to err,*** *especially (morally) to sin: - for your faults, offend, sin, trespass.*

Interesting how sin is simply "missing the mark" (and so not share in the prize). "To morally err." We can see two verses that share this prize.

1Co 9:24 Know ye not that they which run in a race run all, but one receiveth **the prize**? **So run, that ye may obtain**.

Php 3:14 **I press toward the mark for the prize** of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus.

It can be seen from a literal translation to a spiritual understanding can lead to different thoughts and understanding.

Perfect

Heb 5:9 And **being made perfect**, he became the author of eternal salvation unto all them that obey him;

Perfect in the Greek; G5048 τελειόω From G5046; ***to complete, that is, (literally) accomplish****, or (figuratively) consummate (in character): - consecrate, finish, fulfil, (make) perfect. G5046 τέλειος From G5056; complete (in various applications of labor, growth, mental and moral character, etc.).*

Luke 1:3 It seemed good to me also, having had **perfect understanding** of all things from the very first, to write unto thee in order, most excellent Theophilus,

Perfect in the Greek for Luke 1:3; G199 ακριβως akribōs ak-ree-bo'-s From the same as G196; ***exactly****: - circumspectly, diligently, perfect (-ly).*

G5046 and G5048 have 41 scriptures with this meaning. G199 there are only 5 verses with this meaning.

If the writers that translated the original Hebrew and Greek text actually do not have a full understanding, or are not sure of the true meaning, how can they use the correct word for translation? Translations are based upon the literal or general understanding of the scriptures.

As you can see from the original text without seeing the exact wording we are trusting that the translation is accurate.

Note; Most of the Strong's definitions listed in this guide are edited, but the footnotes will show the full definition. It is more informative to do your own searches. Most definitely it will make it easier to come to an understanding that adapts to your conscious thoughts in

your studies. Take away what your heart feels from these definitions. Check out for yourself what deeper studying needs to be done to help to pave the path further to a deeper love for God and Creation.

Keep in mind that definitions list various ways of interpretation in a figurative, literal, moral, and spiritual manner.
It is also sometimes wise to look up the base word as it would be listed as "perhaps from." The Hebrew and Greek languages are very in-depth.

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